

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

HE APPEALS TO HIS CONSTITU-
ENTS OF MIDLOTHIAN.

The Irish Question is the Problem of Peace to Which He Will Address Himself—The Dilke Trial Further Postponed—The General News Throughout the Old World.

LONDON, February 1.—The newspapers of Ireland generally interpret the appointment of Mr. John Morley as chief secretary for Ireland, to mean the transfer of power to the Irish rulers, but they say the precedents warn the people against being too sanguine.

day. In the house writs were moved for the re-election of members who have been appointed to office by Mr. Gladstone, except in the case of John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. The house of commons adjourned until Saturday, and the house of lords until Monday.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gladstone will tomorrow issue his election address at the Crystal Palace.

the elements of the British Empire, he asks that constituency to return him to the house of commons to fill the vacancy caused by the fact of his accepting office. This is a question which the new government will institute as a matter of entire land question in Ireland, and into the question whether there exists any necessity for the introduction of any specially coercive measures in legislation for Irish people, but the main policy of the government the address will declare, shall be to endeavor to reach the source and seat of the evil generally admitted to exist in that country, and to remove the causes and cures contained in the address, and one which indicates pretty plainly the outlines of the Irish policy decided upon by Mr. Gladstone. It is impossible to anticipate the success with confidence, we shall draw comfort from the knowledge that we are engaged in a great

NO OPPOSITION TO CHAMBERLAIN.
No opposition will be offered to the re-election to parliament of Chamberlain, president of the local government board in the new ministry. The appointment of Lord Rosebery as secretary for foreign affairs, in Gladstone's place, is generally approved. It is believed, however, that the Government will follow the policy pursued by Lord Salisbury. The market has now been wise been affected by the announcement of the composition of the new cabinet. Egyptian securities are firm.

Principal landlords in Wales have combined to resist the demand of the Farmers' League for a reduction of twenty-five per cent in farm rents.

Landlords declare that they regret that the Farmer's League has adopted the false assumption that there is a natural antagonism between the landlords and tenants. The landlords did not wish to be understood as remaining willing to reduce individual rents according to the exigencies of each particular case, they are determined to absolutely decline to do so.

One hundred tram car employees in Skibberen have struck work because the horses belonging to a boycotted person are employed by the tram car company.

James McEwen, a partner in the banking firm of Glynn, Mills & Currie, and Samuel Allsopp, of the firm of Samuel Allsopp & Sons, brewers, have been elevated to peerage.

The queen, acting on the advice of Gladstone, will appoint a successor to Lord Carnarvon, will issue a royal decree. Re-election of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, for commendation of the remainder of the year, to the government, but Morley's visit cannot be issued till Lord Carnarvon's successor is appointed.

pointed, Herbert Gladstone will accept the post of financial secretary in the war office. Mr. Gladstone is to be the Conservative parliamentary candidate at New Castle in preparation to contest his seat at the coming re-election. The outgoing and incoming ministers will exchange their respective seals of office at Osborne, Saturday.

Mr. Gladstone in the Selection Committee, said he hopes to devote his attention to the land question. He is willing to support any and reasonable proposal to settle the question in accordance with the desires of the people, subject to the supremacy of the crown in Ireland and the integrity of the empire.

The archbishop of Dublin, in an address at Dublin Castle, said that he was personally unacquainted with Morley, the new chief secretary for Ireland, but appreciated the kind-

ly spirit which inspired his speeches and writings. From a purely political aspect, while welcoming him at the present time, under the circumstances, Morley's views on matters pertaining to the church merit an emphatic protest from every Irishman who values the faith of a Catholic people.

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS OCT.

Mr. Gladstone has issued his address to the electors of Midlothian. In it he says that there are three questions concerning Ireland which demand the attention of parliament. The question of social order, the question of

The desire for self government, he says, must necessarily be subject to the law of imperial unity. The government hopes to find a safer and more effectual method than coercion to remedy the social troubles.

The daily News interprets the manifesto to mean that Gladstone intends to deal with the Irish question in the order in which he had mentioned them. It thinks the scheme will secure the unanimous support of the liberals, while the conservatives cannot with decency oppose it, and will almost certainly support measures for the establishment of social

order and the reform of the land law. The News adds that if Parnell really has the well-known speech in mind, he will have the opportunity to evince his patriotism, but if he obstructs the completion of Gladstone's scheme, parliament will turn a ready ear to the proposal of coercive measures.

Sale of the Crown Jewels Ordered.

PARIS, February 4. The chamber of deputies has agreed that the crown jewels should be sold to provide a fund for aged workmen. The radicals gave notice of a motion to expel the princes of former reigning families. Mr. Goblet, minister of public instruction, made an eloquent speech in favor of elementary secular education. By a vote of one hundred and thirty to thirty, the chamber has resolved that copies of the speech be placarded in all the parishes of France. Debate on the subject will be resumed on Saturday.

The chamber has decided that the crown jewels to be sold will produce 80,000,000. Those of historic interest will go to the Louvre collection.

Gems of artistic and educational interest, valued at 13,000,000 francs will be delivered to the museum and school of mines. The imperial crown and sword that belonged to Louis XVIII, and the dauphin will be melted, in order to prevent the possibility of their falling into the hands of Showmen.

The Dilke Case Again Postponed.
LONDON, February 4.—The hearing of the Crawford divorce case, wherein Sir Charles Dilke is respondent, which was to have taken place today, was postponed until next Wednesday.

The Double Standard.
BERLIN, February 4.—A motion is being prepared on the reichstag requesting Prince Bismarck to negotiate with the powers concerned for the establishment of the double monetary standard.

**ESSLER,
AND 25 BROAD STREET.**

**ING SHOES, ask your dealer
Y., make Prize Medal Shoes.**

E.C.
SOLD BY
DEALERS
A.
S. CLO-OLN.

LARGEST THE
 WORLD
 E. C.
 Sold by
 Dealers

(continued)

THE CONSTITUTION.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS
IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PAID, AT \$1 PER
MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.
THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS
LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN
THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE
PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,
SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE
ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO
THE CONSTITUTION.
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States,
taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Fair weather;
winds generally northerly; stationary, followed
by slowly rising temperature except at Jackson-
ville, slightly colder, followed by slowly rising
temperature. East Gulf: Fair, warmer weather,
winds generally shifting to easterly.

It is something to be a congressman.
Each member gets this year 6,500 packages
of vegetable seeds, besides 500 packages of
flower seeds. With such materials a great
deal can be done in a campaign.

DAKOTA begins to fear that she cannot
gain admission into the union on the half-
shell, and a movement is now on foot to
bring in the whole territory. In the mean-
time Dakota may be assured that her vote
will not count in the next presidential elec-
tion.

MR. GLADSTONE has issued his address
to the electors of Middlethian, in which he
refers to the salient points of the policy. He
makes prominent the Irish question, and
speaks of Irish self-government as a matter
to be considered.

The French assembly has ordered the
sale of the crown jewels. These baubles
of royalty will serve to keep alive a senti-
ment hostile to the government, while the
proceeds from their sale may do much good.
At the sale the Bourbons will have a chance
to purchase the crown of their fathers.

The discovery was made in the federal
treasury department yesterday that while
forty men were carried on the roll as labor-
ers, only ten of them responded to the call
for work. Investigation proved that the ab-
sent thirty were frauds upon the public ser-
vice, lounging around the department
awaiting pay day. They were promptly
ordered out with their snow shovels.

If any woman was ever entitled to a di-
vorce it is Mrs. Emma Genninger, of Brook-
lyn, N. Y. She states that last September
he tried to cut her throat with a razor. In
December he took a clothes line and tried
to strangle her. Failing in this he tried to
finish her with an ax. Then he hid in the
cellar and tried to kill her. She escaped all
of these dangers and now wants a separa-
tion.

The Georgia Midland Subscriptions.
There are two points about the Georgia
Midland subscription to which we call
attention.

1. The subscription is not binding until
it has been formally turned over by a board
of Atlanta trustees to the directors of the
road. All lists of subscribers are put in
the hands of these trustees and are the
property of the subscribers until the trustees
are satisfied that they will be properly pro-
tected and expended. They are then turned
over to the road and become binding.

2. In no event are the Atlanta subscrip-
tions binding except as the road is built
southward from Atlanta. The first instal-
ment of 25 per cent is payable when twenty
miles have been built southward from At-
lanta, and 25 per cent for every succeeding
twenty miles. When the last subscription
is payable there will be eighty miles of
road built towards Columbus, which of
course means the whole road.

This will be the best investment Atlanta
ever made. It is good at every point. And
when the subscription is finished the work
will begin.

Our Friends From Ohio.

We take it for granted that our friends
from Ohio mean business in coming to see us.
And beyond the sincere welcome with which
we greet them we have a few words of busi-
ness for them.

Georgia is, in our opinion, the best farm-
ing state in the union. We may be asked,
if it is the best state why it is not the rich-
est. The reply is direct. When General
Sherman started his march to the sea he tele-
graphed Grant, "I will make Georgia howl."
If Georgia did not howl it was not because
the hand of war was not laid heavily on her.
Our towns and cities were destroyed, our
farms devastated, our stock killed, homes
and fences burned and the state was one
stretch of desolation. The farmers, coming
home ragged and barefoot and dazed from
the war, found they had literally nothing to
begin work with. Their money was value-
less, their slaves freed, their families decim-
ated. With this scanty resource they had
to solve new problems and strike new lines
of experiment. They had to buy imple-
ments and machinery, rebuild their houses
and fences and stock their farms on credit.
The testimony of farmers, collected through
the agricultural department, showed that
they paid an average of 54 per cent per
annum interest on their supplies. When our
visitors see what Georgia's farmers have ac-
complished in spite of all disadvantages they
will agree that their progress is amazing. It
must be remembered, too, that Georgia has
only lately become a manufacturing state,
and that the farmers have had no home mar-
kets, and no markets at all for perishable
truck.

Our staple crop—cotton—is the best money
crop of the world. When supplemented by
other crops and made with home raised meat
and corn it never fails to bring prosperity and
competency. In Georgia wheat and cotton
grow in the same field, clover and rice thrive
side by side. Our climate is incomparable,
except when an Ohio extension comes down
and brings its weather with it. Work in
the field need never be impeded a day in
the year for heat or cold. Cattle graze nine
months in the year. Lands are cheap and a
pittance buys a farm. Our soil is worn
somewhat by the desperate farming of the
past fifty years, but responds quickly to
good treatment, and is capable of the highest
results. Our school system is fine, churches

abound, law and order prevail, taxes are
low, society is good and the people are frank
and hospitable. No where on this earth can
a sober, industrious, intelligent farmer find
a better home than in Georgia.

It may be asked, then, why so much of
Georgia is offered for sale. In the first place,
there is abundance of land for sale in any
state. In the second place, the intensive
system of farming has made marvelous pro-
gress in Georgia. "A little farm well tilled"
is becoming the proverb of the Georgia farm-
er. The snug patch is replacing the field,
and the meadow supplants the barren. The
man who has been scratching a plantation
now realizes there is more money in culti-
vating a small farm. Consequently the owner
of a thousand acres, concentrating on five
hundred acres, has five hundred acres for
sale. Intensive farming is splitting up the
old plantations and the new made farms
await purchasers.

A wise man should not buy without in-
spection. No man should locate a home
without studying the situation. That is
what we want our visitors to do. Look over
the ground carefully. When you find what
you want to buy it. We will be glad to have
you settle in Georgia. You will agree with
us after you have lived here it is the best
state in the union.

About Settlers.

An impulsive correspondent, who writes
us an anonymous letter, protests with some
degree of bitterness against THE CONSTITUTION's
arraignment of the republican party. "I
will not sign my name to this," says our
correspondent, "for you would put me
down, perhaps, as a radical, which I am
not." As a matter of fact, it should make
no difference to our correspondent what
THE CONSTITUTION thinks of his politics.
In the interest of good morals, he should
have signed his name to his letter.

But sometimes an anonymous letter sug-
gests comment, and this is one of the occa-
sions. Our correspondent says that he has
been traveling a good deal lately in the north-
west, and he has discovered that THE CONSTITUTION
has a tremendous influence in that sec-
tion. He tells us that our lightest utter-
ances are noted and seriously taken. Every
criticism we make of the grand old party of
moral ideas is treasured up and placed to
the discredit of Georgia. As a result of all
this the people of the northwest have a
strong prejudice against Georgia. "They
speak well of Florida, but they have a horror
of Georgia." "They cannot be prevailed upon
to purchase lands here because they do not
think they will be able to express their
sentiments freely."

And pray why? Because THE CONSTITUTION
is in the habit of expressing its senti-
ments freely; because THE CONSTITUTION is
in the habit of expressing its sentiments
in regard to the republican party as an
organization. All this is supremely silly.
Does our correspondent suppose that it is
necessary, in order to invite settlers from
the northwest, for THE CONSTITUTION to
announce that the republican party is the
finest affair of the kind ever known to history,
and that it is the duty of everybody
forthwith to become republicans. As a
matter of fact, isn't this too high a price to
pay for settlers from the northwest?

Our correspondent has evidently been
struck by a cold wave in the northwest, and
his faculties are benumbed. There is not a
man of intelligence in that whole region but
knows that there is as much political toler-
ance in Georgia as there is in any state of
the north. If there are any people there
who are not aware of this fact, then we do
not hesitate to say that they would make
undesirable settlers. What we want in
Georgia is men of strong common sense and
not imbeciles.

Southern Steel and Iron.

The Iron and Steel association of Penn-
sylvania congratulates its members upon the
fact that southern-made irons are no longer
formidable competitors of the Pennsylvania
article. "The reason for this is that the
rates of freight have been raised on southern
roads to an extent that keeps the southern
product in its natural market, and the trunk
lines have so far advanced freights that the
Ohio irons and those from the southwest are
not coming into competition with those of
Pennsylvania." We take this very interest-
ing information from a dispatch made up
in Philadelphia from advices recently re-
ceived by the Iron and Steel association. It
undoubtedly sets forth the situation, as the
iron makers of Pennsylvania desire it to be,
and as they have contrived to have it be-
come.

The east controls nearly every railroad
line in the south. Perhaps it would be
nearer the mark to say eastern men control
every line; for the lines they do not own can
be controlled by southern lines that they do
own. Southern railroads cannot, therefore,
be depended upon in a contest between
southern irons and eastern irons. The former
might be protected at times, and war stimu-
lated, but no manufacturer could tell
when the policy would be changed.

There must in short be found water trans-
portation for the irons of the three states
whose interests are identical in several
respects. The opening of the Tennessee river
to Chattanooga and to Knoxville will fur-
nish an outlet for Georgia and Tennessee
irons; and the opening of the Warrior and
Coosa rivers would supplement the splendid
work at Muscle Shoals, and enable the iron-
masters of the three states to demand reason-
able rates at the hands of the railroad com-
panies. They could demand such rates now,
but the chances of securing them would not
be what they would be when we have open
water routes to the Mississippi valley and
the gulf.

These water routes are indispensable to
the prosperity of this section, and the rep-
resentatives of the three states should combine
their energies and influence to procure large
and immediate appropriations for the im-
provement of the Tennessee, Coosa and War-
rior rivers. The two Alabama rivers should
be opened as speedily as possible—the War-
rior to the one head and cold fields of the
Warrior basin, and the Coosa to Rome. The
navigation of the Tennessee will soon be
open to Knoxville.

Business in January.

The statistics for 1885 show that the ex-
portation of breadstuffs, provisions and cotton
have fallen off \$50,000,000, as compared
with the previous year. But imports were
also decreased, and the balance of trade in
our favor last year was \$101,000,000, against
\$120,000,000 in 1884, and \$108,000,000 in
1883. Our foreign trade is still in good con-

dition, but the decrease in exports is severely
felt in many home branches of business.

It is one of the causes of the prevailing
dullness in business. Outside of these facts there is nothing in
the situation of a discouraging nature. The
demand for steel rails is still good; print-
cloths are advancing; the demand for other
manufactured goods keeps nearly all the
factories in operation, and labor finds em-
ployment. It is certain that more machin-
ery is running now than a year or six
months ago, and yet stocks are not increas-
ing. Money is plentiful and cheap, but
more of it is going into works of destruc-
tion; and any enterprise that deserves credit
is gaining it. More railroads will be
built this year than were built last year or
the year before. Commercial failures are
fewer in number each succeeding week.

"So far," says the Boston Journal, "as
we are able to ascertain from business men,
there is a general feeling of hopefulness and
even of confidence that the country is to see
a general revival of business during the com-
ing season. By that they mean not a boom,
but a general demand which will lead to
such an increase of prices as will make pro-
duction and distribution profitable." The
expressions of our Boston contemporary are
seconded in the west, and in all parts of the
country there is confidence that business is
to improve steadily, and that if good crops
await us in the fall, we will be able soon
after to declare the depression "off," and a
period of activity and prosperity at hand.

In Burnham, thieves who steal in large num-
bers are called dakots. In this country they
have been in the habit of calling themselves
republicans.

The able congressmen are beginning to send
out garden seeds.

GEORGE ALFRED GATH has dropped on the
Pan-Atlantic business. He is of the opinion
that the attempt to judicially investigate the
charges against the Bell company is a dan-
gerously attempt to subvert the universe.

The old blue laws of Connecticut were not
always enforced. Sometimes an exception
had to be made. According to a recent writer,
Aaron Burr, in 1803, vice president of the
United States, was called from the seat of gov-
ernment to Boston in pursuance of private busi-
ness. As was the custom in those days, and
especially with the haughty and aristocratic
Burr, the vice president traveled in state and
pomp. Six horses drew his large and ponder-
ous barouche, and in advance of the turnout a
gorgeously appareled outrider heralded his mas-
ter's coming. After the completion of his busi-
ness in Boston, Burr hastily returned to Wash-
ington city, arriving there late one Saturday
night. After a brief rest he procured fresh
horses, and started for New York bright and
early on Sunday morning. At about 11 o'clock
the gay turnout, with its liveried attendants,
had reached the center of the little village of
Milford, and was rapidly passing the old Con-
gregational church near the green when a
slim but dignified figure appeared in the
doorway of the building. Hastily taking a
mental inventory of the barouche and its ap-
purtenances, the owner of the Puritanic figure
advanced to the middle of the road, and
planting himself directly in the route of the
team, loudly commanded its liveried
coachman to halt his horses. Dismounted at
the strange command and the strange ap-
pearance of the speaker, the coachman dis-
cussed as he was told. Burr quickly thrust
his head from the side of the carriage, and in
a sharp voice ejaculated, "Sir, by what author-
ity do you stop my carriage?" "By authority
of the town of Milford," came the quick re-
sponse. "I am Deacon Rigby, tithing man, duly
appointed by the town authorities." At this
explanation Burr's features relaxed the frown
which was gathering, and the statesman pro-
nounced: "Well, well, I honor you for
doing your duty; but if I have violated any
law of this state you must report the matter to
the United States government, and I and Aaron
Burr, vice-president of the United States,"
With a stupefied glance at the speaker, the of-
ficious tithing man mechanically doffed his hat
and with a rush and rattle the equipage of
the government dignitary resumed its journey.

WALTER BESANT says there is no cookery in
America. Dia Mr. Besant ever eat any corn-
field peas, prepared in Georgia?

STORMS and earthquakes are predicted for
this month, and the prediction is cheap these
days, and very few care for them.

A FEDERAL pensioner recently declined to
draw his pension because the government de-
rives most of its revenue from the sale of
tobacco. His conscientiousness will not keep
him warm during the cold snap.

ONE of the most picturesque evangelists of
the day is Bob Hart, the ex-convict minister.
Hart, whose real name is Sutherland, has re-
cently exhibited himself as a sinner of the
most uproarious and alcoholic variety. It is
something of a novelty to see a preacher bow
up serenely in the pulpit and say: "My breth-
ren, for the past two weeks I have been on an awful spree. My head
swims now. Let us now consider the evils of
drunkenness. After my sermon we will sing
the hymn in gratitude for my recovery and
reappearance among you, and take up a col-
lection to defray my recent expenses." This
sort of thing may suit Chicago audiences;
but there is danger of overdoing the business.
The Bob Hart style of evangelism cannot last.

THERE is no doubt that General Fry has
outranked General Cump Sherman. The pen
is mightier than a red sash and sword belt.

The United States senate is arranging to
make itself disliked.

The missing seal of the confederate states has
been the subject of much discussion. The St.
Louis Republican perhaps gets to the bottom
of it with the following: When the southern
confederacy was about to collapse after Rich-
mond had been evacuated as the vanguard of
the army was about leaving the city, a raid was
made upon the government buildings. The con-
federate archives, which were afterward sold
to the United States government, had been
taken away, and nearly everything of value
had been either carried off or destroyed. Col-
onel John T. Pickett, who had charge of the
remains of the government, found the great seal in
the capitol building, and not wishing it to fall
into the hands of the enemy, put it into his
pocket. After the close of the war Colonel
Pickett went to Mexico, taking the seal with
him, where he remained for some years, and
amassed considerable property. Returning to
this country in 1872, he settled in Washington
city, commenced the practice of law, where
the writer became acquainted with him, and
learned this bit of history of the seal. We saw
the seal in the possession of Colonel Pickett
more than once. In 1873 Colonel Pickett
conceived the idea of turning this valuable
treasure into a blessing to the widows and
orphans of the confederate states. Accord-
ingly he had quite a number of fac-similes of
the seal made, in gold and some in sil-
ver, nicely mounted and put in a handsome
case. The golden ones were sold at seven dol-

lars and the silver ones at five dollars. The
proceeds of the sales were placed in the hands
of a large firm in Washington, to be distrib-
uted among the widows and orphans of the late
confederacy. He also wrote a little book, giv-
ing a history of the "Great or broad seal of the
confederate states," as well as of Great Britain
and other countries (and which we had the
pleasure of printing and binding for him), the
proceeds of the sales of which were put in the
same channel.

"Are the rescues in on?" asks the Phila-
delphia News. Well, a good many of them are
still in, but we hope to get democrats in their
places before the season is over.

THERE seems to be a good deal of sympathy
for Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire,
who has been sentenced to the penitentiary at
Albany, N. Y., for murder. At a distance
it seems that Mr. Weston really killed a
man in self defense, or at the worst it was only
a case of manslaughter. Even a millionaire
has some rights, and it is an outrage to pull
one away from home and chuck him into the
penitentiary simply because he is rich and
has no friends.

SPEAKING of the position of Greece, the
Brooklyn Eagle is reminded of a sailor who
strolling through a country church yard came
to a tombstone inscribed: "I am not dead, but
sleeping." "Well," said Jack with marked dis-
approval, "if I was dead, I'd say so, like a
man." Greece is not ready to speak up.

MR. BECKHAM COLE, the oldest railroad
conductor in the United States, died at She-
bogan, Wis., the other day. He left a request
that those who attended his funeral should not
remove their hats during the outdoor services.
At this season of the year such a fashion is
sensible.

The difficulty with which democratic sen-
ators will have to deal in defending the pres-
ident is the fact that the administration has
persistently announced that it would make re-
movals only for cause.

The probability is that Mr. Cleveland will
compel the senate to give up some of its
reasons.

The Bell telephone editors appear to be
getting very uneasy.

HERE is a New England romance. Maurice
Johnson, of Lowell, Mass., went to Harvard
and spent his money lavishly. He fell in love
with Kitty Chase, the daughter of a prosper-
ous merchant. In the course of time Johnson
lost all his money, and was told that he was
not welcome in the Chase family. His sweet-
heart stuck to him, but he was proud and fled the
city. Twelve years later he established him-
self as a prosperous physician in New York,
and one night was called to see a lady patient.
He found his old sweetheart, and continued his
visits until her recovery. Then they married.
This is not bad. In Washington, the other
day, a young physician was called from his
office to attend a lady in a carriage. Receiving
no answer to his greeting to the patient he
supposed she had fainted. He stepped in and
found her a corpse. Driving by the side of the
dead woman to her residence, he then went on
to the hospital, and related his experience to
his colleagues. Then remarking, "I feel faint,"
he fell dead from paralysis. A moment before
he appeared to be in perfect health.

The signal service code of signals is simple
and easily understood. Take the following for
instance:
A sun of blue is weather warm.
A sun of red is weather cold.
A crescent red is weather cold.
A star of red is change implies.
A blue star local stormy sky.
A blue star black on the white.
A cold wave comes in all its might.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

CHAMPAGNE is now the fashionable wine in
England.

A cremation society has been organized in
Philadelphia.

"The first course in the menu of hell" is
what Rev. Dr. Talmage calls a divorce.

The population of Australia doubles in
twenty years; that of the United States in twenty-
six.

WALTER BLAINE, who is still at Augusta,
will be for Chicago shortly to take up the
practice of law in that city.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, and Eustis, of
Louisiana, are mentioned by the New York Star
as the insolent senators.

A NEW overshoe, made of strong, light wa-
terproof canvas, has been put on the market to
take the place of the ordinary rubber.

MR. JOHN B. GOW, now in his sixty-ninth
year and living near Worcester, Mass., has ac-
quired on temperance over seven thousand times.

THE Boston Herald announces at this early
hour that the muggings will vote neither the re-
publican nor the democratic ticket in 1888.

STAY at home, says the Boston Herald, an hon-
orable Bostonian has elected an honorable
man from the Cook county democratic club
of Ohio. Crane, the other Dromio, is a republican.

It is said that when Dr. Arnold, of Rugby,
was asked why he read a Sunday newspaper, he
answered, "I desire to know how God ruled the
world the day before yesterday." The Boston
Transcript is authority for the statement that
a tailor in that city has completed an overcoat
of the value of which is \$4,000. It contains
sixty-nine Russian sable skins of the finest
quality.

If it appears that the Iowa legislature has
the power to grant the right of suffrage to women
in municipal elections, there is a strong proba-
bility that a measure to that effect may pass during
the present session.

THE Tories went out of power on "Collins"
cow. Their exit was precipitate and ungraceful,
yet they claim that it was as decent as the retire-
ment of a liberal in winter, when they were
"washed out by beer."

THE Medical Era says that "the water drunk
by Philadelphians, owing to the presence of cer-
teries near the river, is a product of the rainfall
in the Schuylkill, with large proportion of the
distillate of the bones of their ancestors."

PRESIDENT THOMAS SPEAKS.

Associated Railroads.

President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville,
Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, upon having
his attention called to an article from a St. Louis
paper protesting strongly against the southern
railroad pool, and asked for a statement of the
facts in the case, said:

"It is all wrong," he said. "The extract seems
to show that the writer is under a misapprehension
as to the agreement between the associated rail-
roads of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. This
agreement, as we understand it, is similar to
the agreement now in existence between the trunk
lines, and it does not contemplate a division of terri-
tory, but simply the maintenance of equitable
rates, leaving all lines free to compete to and from
all points, west or south of a line through Houn-
dington, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Sal-
amanca and Buffalo. The agreement does not pre-
vent, as the writer alleges, but permits the Ohio
and Southern to work into St. Louis in connection
with the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and main-
tain the same total rates from St. Louis to Cin-
cinnati as are maintained from St. Louis to the
same points via all other routes. It also un-
derstands that the Mobile and Ohio and Nashville
Chattanooga and St. Louis roads can work into
Cincinnati via Cairo at equal rates with all other
competitive lines. In fact, the entire business, both
north and south, to all markets is open to competi-
tion by all lines. The compact is to maintain
fair and equitable schedule of rates, and to adopt
the language of the St. Louis reporter, 'and only
result advantages to the shippers, and the building up
of others and secure a reasonable yield on the money
invested in the roads.'"

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

A Brief Sketch of James Robinson Ogden, the
Ohio River Commissioner.

Mr. James R. Ogden, the new commissioner of
the Ohio river pool, is said to stand second to no
railroad official in the country as a thorough freight
man, and for this reason was selected as the proper
person to fill that important position.

He was born in England on June 23, 1837, and
consequently is the forty-ninth year of his age.
He entered the railroad service the 25th of Aug-
ust, 1855, and from that time up to January 1, 1870,
he was made general freight and ticket agent for
the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. In January,
1870, he was made general freight and ticket agent
for the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which
position he held until September, 1882, and from
May, 1882, to September, 1885, he held a similar
position on the Memphis and Charleston. From
September, 1885, up to the present time he has been
general freight and ticket agent for the Virginia
and Georgia, and Memphis and Charleston.
He has been made general freight and ticket agent
for the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and
has been in the time when the road's mile-
age was just about one hundred and thirty miles
up to the present time, when the system em-
braces over eleven hundred miles. His services with
the road have extended over a period of twenty
years, which fact speaks volumes. He is thor-
oughly posted on the territory traversed by the
lines in the pool, and will know how to keep the
members in line.

Forthcoming Conventions.

February 10, Wednesday. Western association
of general passenger and ticket agents. An-
nual meeting in Louisville, Ky.
March 10, Tuesday. National association of gen-
eral passenger and ticket agents, at Chicago, Ill.
April 10, Wednesday. Southern Railway and
Time convention, at Grand hotel, Cincinnati.
April 11, Wednesday. General Time convention,
at Grand hotel, Cincinnati.
May 11, Tuesday. National Order of Railway
conductors. Annual meeting in New Orleans, La.
June 5, Tuesday. Master Car Builders' associa-
tion. Annual meeting at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Social Circle or Covington.

It was reported yesterday on apparently
reliable authority that the company interested in
building the Macon and Covington road has bought
the land from Gainesville to Social Circle, and
abandoned Covington as the terminus of the road
from Macon. The object is to build from Macon
direct to Social Circle, and there connect with the
road from Gainesville, and get a direct through
outlet. This information is given us by a gentle-
man who speaks by authority.

The Mississippi Railroad Commission.

JACKSON, Miss., February 4.—The various
railroad companies of the state, which up to the
time of the recent decision of the supreme court
of the United States, refused to submit their tar-
iff rates to the Mississippi railroad commission, have
now done so. The commission, of which ex-Gov-
ernor Stone is president, has been today examining
the rates. Messrs. Jaffray and Morrill, promi-
nent railroad men, were before the commission in
person.

The Georgia Midland.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—At a
meeting of the directors of the Georgia Midland
railroad, held yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Griffin,
Jordan and Chief Engineer Greene were ac-
cused of going to New York and making arrange-
ments for the company and they will go to-
morrow.

East Tennessee Reorganization.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Charles M. Mc-
Gee, Robert Fleming, Fred K. P. Olcott, Frank
H. Chapman, George Warden Smith and Ed-
ward Corlies have been appointed as reorganiza-
tion committee of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia
road company, and an agreement of reorganiza-
tion has been prepared and adopted by the com-
mittee.

The Rome and Chattanooga Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—
Engineers are at work on the Rome and
Chattanooga railroad, and it is understood opera-
tions will begin in thirty days on the branch
between Rome and Summerville, Ga.

A Youthful Couple.

OPELIKA, Ala., February 4.—[Special.]—La-
Fayette, Ala., is evidently a stirring little place.
Yesterday there passed through Opelika a couple
of the most interesting characters of the kind
seen in the place for many years. They were a
man and a woman, both of them about thirty
years of age, and both of them of a very peculiar
type. They were dressed in the most elaborate
and costly manner, and both of them were of a
very peculiar type. They were dressed in the most
elaborate and costly manner, and both of them
were of a very peculiar type. They were dressed in
the most elaborate and costly manner, and both
of them were of a very peculiar type.

The Southern Mormons.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 4.—[Speci-
al.]—Elder John Morgan, in charge of the Mor-
mon work in the south, states that they now have
eighty elders at work and are meeting with better
success than ever before.

What They Wear.

Barley Campbell wears a long, close-fitting
ulster and a tall silk hat.
Julian Hawthorne wears a curly confusion of
hair and a drooping moustache.

Bentley Boniface, just from Australia, wears a
white ulster that reaches to his heels and a white
skull cap.

Regene Kelly, the patriotic Irish banker, of New
York, wears a red face, smooth shaven, and a head
of closely cropped white hair.

Major Prince, of Boston, wears the old-style,
long-sleeved overcoat, buttoning high in the neck,
and old fashioned, tall, straight-brimmed silk hat.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Early States.

J. R. C. Opelika, Ala.: What states were first
admitted to the union, outside of the original thirteen?
It was ten years after the revolutionary war that
the first new state, Kentucky, into the federal hos-
hold. A few days afterward (February 18) an act
was passed admitting Vermont. Five years after
that Tennessee was admitted, then followed Ohio
in 1803; Indiana in 1800; Illinois in 1809; Maine
in 1820; Missouri in 1820; Arkansas in 1836; Michigan
in 1837; Florida in 1845; Texas in 1845; Wisconsin
in 1848; California in 1850; Minnesota in 1858; Oregon
in 1859; Kansas in 1861; West Virginia in 1863; Nevada
in 1864; Nebraska in 1867, and Colorado in 187

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line

Vicksburg and Shreveport
--VIA--
MONTGOMERY!

ONLY 15 HOURS
ATLANTA
—TO—
NEW ORLEANS

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars
BETWEEN
Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change
ON ALL TRAINS.
Through time table in effect January 3d, 1898.
SOUTH BOUND DAILY.
(CNO. 50. No. 82 (CNO. 4

L've Atlanta...	1 10 pm	9 55 pm	8 59 pm
Ar. Fairburn...	2 50 pm		6 18 pm
Falmouth...	2 53 pm		6 14 pm
" Wadsworth...	2 53 pm		6 13 pm
" Grantville...	3 00 pm		9 23 pm
Hogansville...	3 12 pm		9 57 pm
LaGrange...	3 47 pm		10 50 pm
West Point...	4 07 pm	2 24 am	
Opelika...	4 48 pm	1 00 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga...	6 19 pm	11 38 am	
Ar. Columbus...	2 20 am	2 50 am	
Ar. Montgomery...	6 55 pm		
Ar. Pensacola...	4 35 am	6 19 pm	
" Mobile...	2 25 am	3 45 am	
New Orleans...	10 15 am	12 00 pm	

	No. 61.	No. 54.	No. 4.
Lv. New Orleans	7 00 pm	4 00 pm	
Mobile	12 30 am	8 45 pm	
Montgomery	7 55 am	2 20 am	
Opelika	10 03 am	4 16 am	
Ar. Columbus	11 38 am		
Lv. Columbus	12 30 pm		
Dothan	10 42 am	4 56 am	
West Point			

* LaGrange.....	12:30 am	4:00 pm
* Hogsheadville.....	11:46 am	4:53 am
* Grantville.....	11:59 ap	4:28 am
* Palmetto.....	12:25 pm	7:00 am
* Greenville.....	12:52 pm	7:43 am
* Fairburn.....	1:04 pm	8:04 am
Ar. Atlanta.....	1:52 pm	7:22 am

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 46, Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Montgomery.

No. 65, Pullman Palace Buffet car New Orleans to Atlanta and Washington.

CECIL GARRITT

Gen'l. Pass. Agent, General Manager,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads.

All trains of this system are run by Central or (20th Meridian) time.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 6th, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 10th Dec. 1885, 11:43
senger trains on these roads will run as follows

GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Ly. Atlanta D No 52. 6:59 a

Ar. <u>Thomaston D E S.</u>	1130 p m
Carrollton D E S.	1300 p m
Macon D E S.	9:30 p m
Augusta D No 17.	4:30 p m
Savannah D No 52.	4:30 p m
Jacksonville	8:30 p m
Perkins D E S No 27.	4:30 p m
Fort Gaines D E S No 27.	4:30 p m
Blakely D E S No 25.	7:40 p m
Albany D No 25.	2:40 p m
Waynesboro D No 25.	2:40 p m
Columbus D No 5.	2:15 p m
Montgomery D No 1.	7:25 p m
Lv. Atlanta D No 2.	2:40 p m
Ar. <u>Thomaston D E S.</u>	7:15 p m
Macon	6:25 p m
Augusta	

✓	Jackie D. No 51	8:45 pm
✓	Perry D E S No 23	8:45 pm
✓	Port Gaines	
✓	Flacey	
✓	Flacey	
✓	Flacey D No 8	10:45 pm
✓	Enfana	
✓	Columbus	
✓	Montgomery	
✓	Enfana D No 51	6:50 pm
✓	Carrollton	
✓	Macdon D No 51	10:45 pm
✓	Austin	
✓	Sevannah D No 54	6:00 pm
✓	Jacksonville D	12:00 pm
✓	Perry D E S No 27	12:50 pm
✓	Perry D E S No 27	12:50 pm
✓	Blakeley D E S No 3	7:10 pm

" Albany D No 23	2:45 p.m.
" Euflavia D No 25	2:45 p.m.
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p.m.
" Montgomery D No 1	7:25 p.m.

Sleeping cars on No. 54, Atlanta, to Savannah through sleeping and sitting cars on No. 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Waycross and Jacksonville will transfer to train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & W R R for Southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No. 54 connects at Savannah with S F & W R R for Florida points.

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D No 1	7:25 a.m.
" Savannah D No 1	8:25 a.m.

Albany D No 26.....	12-49
Blakely D E S No 30.....	8-12-50
Fort Gaines D E S No 2.....	8-12-50
Parry D E S No 22.....	2-50-51
Enfauila D No 2.....	10-50-51
Columbus D No 6.....	11-50-51
Fort Perry D No 2.....	7-49-50
Augusta D No 13.....	7-49-50
Marion D No 51.....	5-50-1951
Thomaston.....	5-50-51
Carroll D No 2.....	9-50-51
Av. Atlanta D.....	9-50-51
Av. Jacksonville via Savannah D.....	8-50-51
" Jacksonville via Albany.....	8-50-51
" Savannah D No 53.....	8-10-51
" Blakely.....	
" Albany.....	
" Fort Gaines.....	

17	Perry	
18	Ala	
19	Columbus	
20	Montgomery	
21	Augusta	3.35 mi
22	Ev. Atlanta D No 58	
23	Thomason	
24	Carrollton	7.33 mi
25	Ar. Atlanta D No 63	
26	Jacksonville via Savannah D	7.04 mi
27	Savannah	
28	Albany D	4.10 mi
29	Blaikely	
30	Genl.	
31	Perry DE S No 24	6.90 mi
32	Eufaula	
33	Columbus	
34	Montgomery	

* Macon D No 1..... 8-30 P
 * Thomason DES No 94..... 8-30 P
 * Carrollon..... 12-30 P
 At Atlanta D No 1..... 8-30 P
 Sleeping cars on trains from Savannah to Macon
 and Atlanta to Augusta. Connection at Atlanta
 with all diverging roads to eastern and western
 points and local stations. Through sleeping cars
 sitting cars on train leaving Jacksonville at 2:30 P
 M. via Jacksonville, Macon and Macon. D-Daily
 DES-daily except Sunday. Tickets for all points
 and sleeping car berths on sale at Union Station
 thirty days in advance of date of train.
 W. M. ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah, Ga.
 T. D. KLINE, Supt. V. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
 W. T. SHELLEMAN, Traffic Manager.
 C. H. WATKINS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
 S. SCHMIDT, Atlanta, Ga.





1886 **McBRIDE & CO.** 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report, OBSERVED AND FORECAST, U. S. A. U. S. OBSERVATORY, February 2, 1886. All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Velocity.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.54	52	N	18	00	Clear.
St. Louis	30.55	54	NW	11	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.57	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
Chicago	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.
St. Paul	30.58	52	NW	15	00	Clear.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

88 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Old Books, Seaside, Lovell's Libraries, Confederate Money bought and sold, school books and supplies a specialty. Full line school and staple stationery, 60,000 rare, standard and miscellaneous volumes to select from. Persons out of the city desiring to buy or sell write for particulars.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

DIAMONDS.

J. P. STEVENS.

47 WHITEHALL ST.

HAZEN'S SCHEME.

Weather and Temperature Signals For Everybody.

That much abused gentleman, W. B. Hazen, brigadier and brevet major general, chief signal officer, U. S. A., has a scheme on foot by which everybody can get weather and temperature signals for a small outlay of cash.

Just at present the people in this neck of the woods are ready to run whenever they see the cold wave flag floating from the top of the custom house.

Hazen says that he has furnished, when possible, the indications, at 11 a. m. daily, of the temperature and weather for the ensuing thirty-two hours to many railroads, postmasters, and others in such form that they could be readily converted into signals. In the city of Atlanta, he has been successful in obtaining the necessary signal flags to indicate probable weather conditions. There being no funds at his disposal for furnishing flags, different firms have offered to furnish the set of six from \$15 to \$15.

White flag with large red sun in center, to indicate "higher temperature" or warmer weather.

White flag with red crescent in center, to indicate "lower temperature" or colder weather.

White flag with red star in center, to indicate "stationary temperature."

White flag with large blue sun in center, to indicate "general rain (or snow)."

White flag with blue crescent in center, to indicate "clear or fair weather."

White flag with blue star in center, to indicate "local rain (or snow)."

The cold wave signal is a white flag, six or eight feet square, with black center about two feet square.

As the weather indications are telegraphed daily to a large number of stations of the signal service, to railroads, postoffices, etc., there are very many small towns which could, by proper arrangement, obtain them by telephone or otherwise from the signal service stations, instead of displaying the flags. Places not reached by telegraph, or where the telegraph is not used, the indications as soon as the necessary funds have been obtained and arrangements made for their display.

The system in successful operation at various places could, by a little exertion and a small outlay for flags, be put in operation at any place, and the service would be extended indefinitely and become one of the most valuable assets to the farmer, the merchant and the public generally. This system has been adopted and is used by some of the principal railroads throughout the country, disks made of steel or iron being displayed from the baggage cars. These rods, transmittal over their wires each morning to the points from which trains start the kind of signals to be displayed, the baggage masters at those points attending to the changing of them.

On many occasions the unexpected arrival of these sudden changes in temperature has proved disastrous to the interests of persons engaged in agriculture and stock raising, shippers of perishable goods, manufacturers, railroad and canal companies, merchants, cotton planters and others, and the purpose of the chief signal officer in sending out these warnings is that persons engaged in the industries liable to be affected by cold weather, or sudden changes in temperature, may be enabled to take the precautions necessary to protect their interests, by being informed in advance of the coming cold waves, which it is possible to service to within an average accuracy of from 50 to 100 per cent.

A Piano Recital.

In response to an invitation issued by the Y. M. C. A. to the ladies of the city, the hall was well filled with a highly appreciative audience to enjoy the piano recital of Professor Joseph H. Dean. The professor performed in a pleasing manner and the evening was heartily enjoyed by all who attended. There will be another recital this evening from 7.30 to 8.30, for gentlemen only, and all are cordially invited to attend. The dumb bell contest, which took place in the gymnasium on Wednesday last evening at 8.30, resulted in a well fought more than Mr. Dean, the score being 50 to 20.

DRY GOODS.

All Heavy Wool Goods AT COST.

We are determined not to carry our heavy wool goods through the summer at low prices will sell them. Call this week and

SEE OUR LADIES' CLOAKS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

CARPETS.

To make room for large shipments of carpets, which will begin in a few days, we will sell

Regardless of Competition!

There is no competition where quality is not considered, and we take pleasure in guaranteeing both quality and price on every article.

OUR STOCK IS

THE LARGEST!

Our Goods the Very Best

AND THE STYLE THE LATEST

And all we ask is for you to see them before placing your order.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

SHOES.

The Largest Stock in the City!

ALL LENGTHS AND ALL WIDTHS!

In the latest styles for fine shoes in ladies' gents, misses, boys or children, call on us. We have had every pair of our shoes made to order, and can guarantee them to be perfect. In fact we can make you save money besides giving you a

Pleasant, Stylish Shoe.

A few more

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Tickets Only \$5, Shares in Proportion.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and quarterly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use the certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. TYLE, Attorney at Law, Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in